

FIG. 1

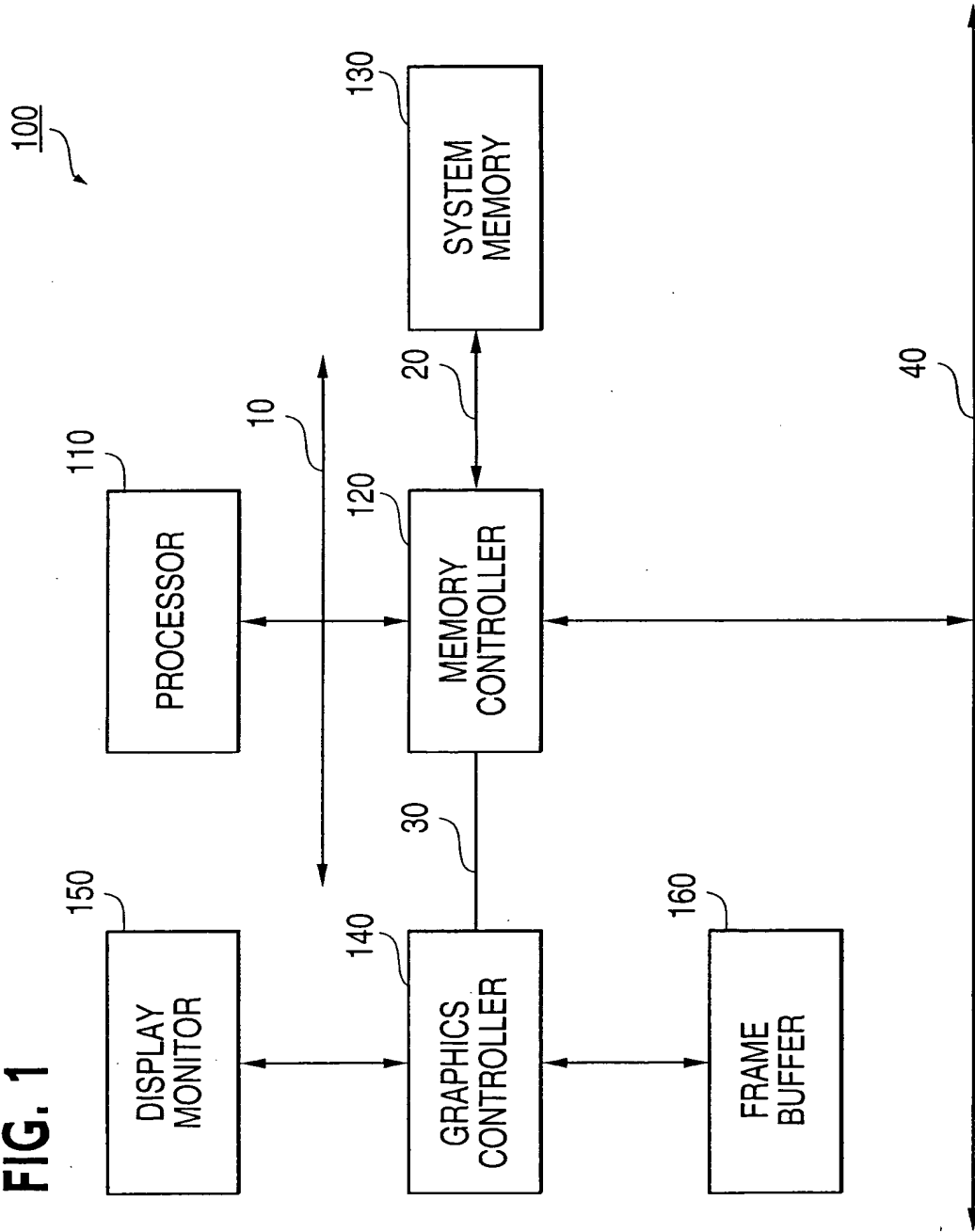


FIG. 2

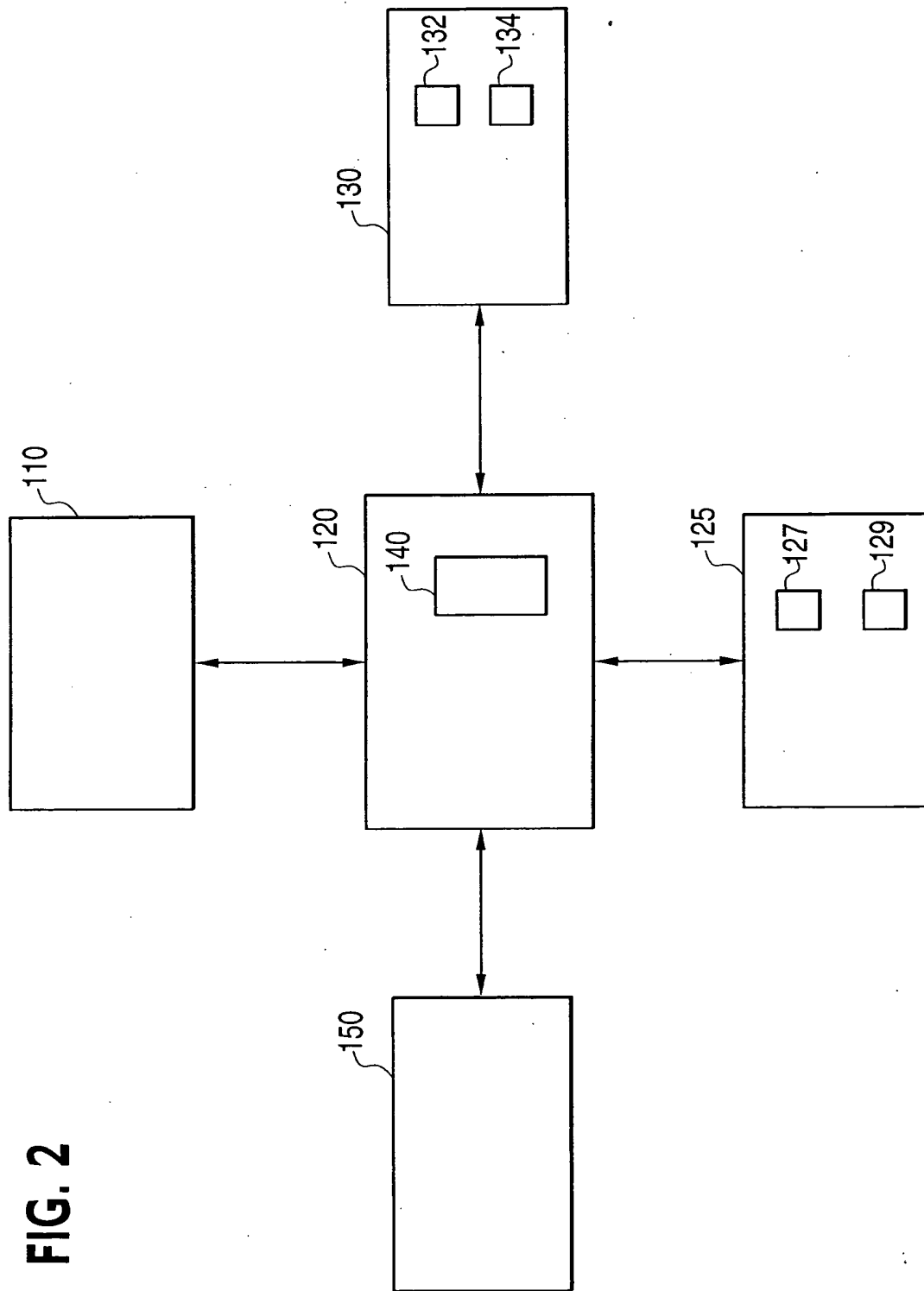


FIG. 3

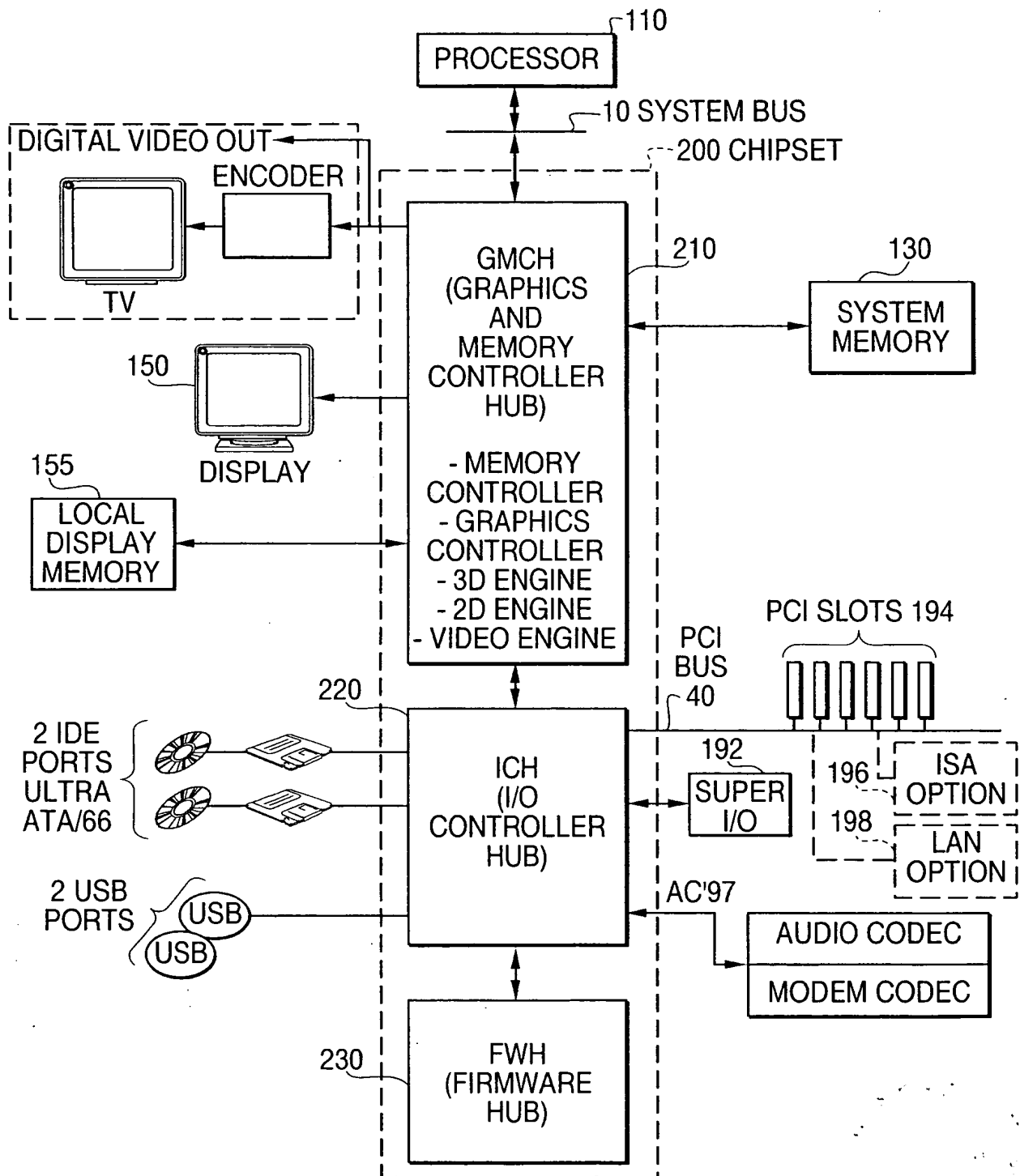


FIG. 4

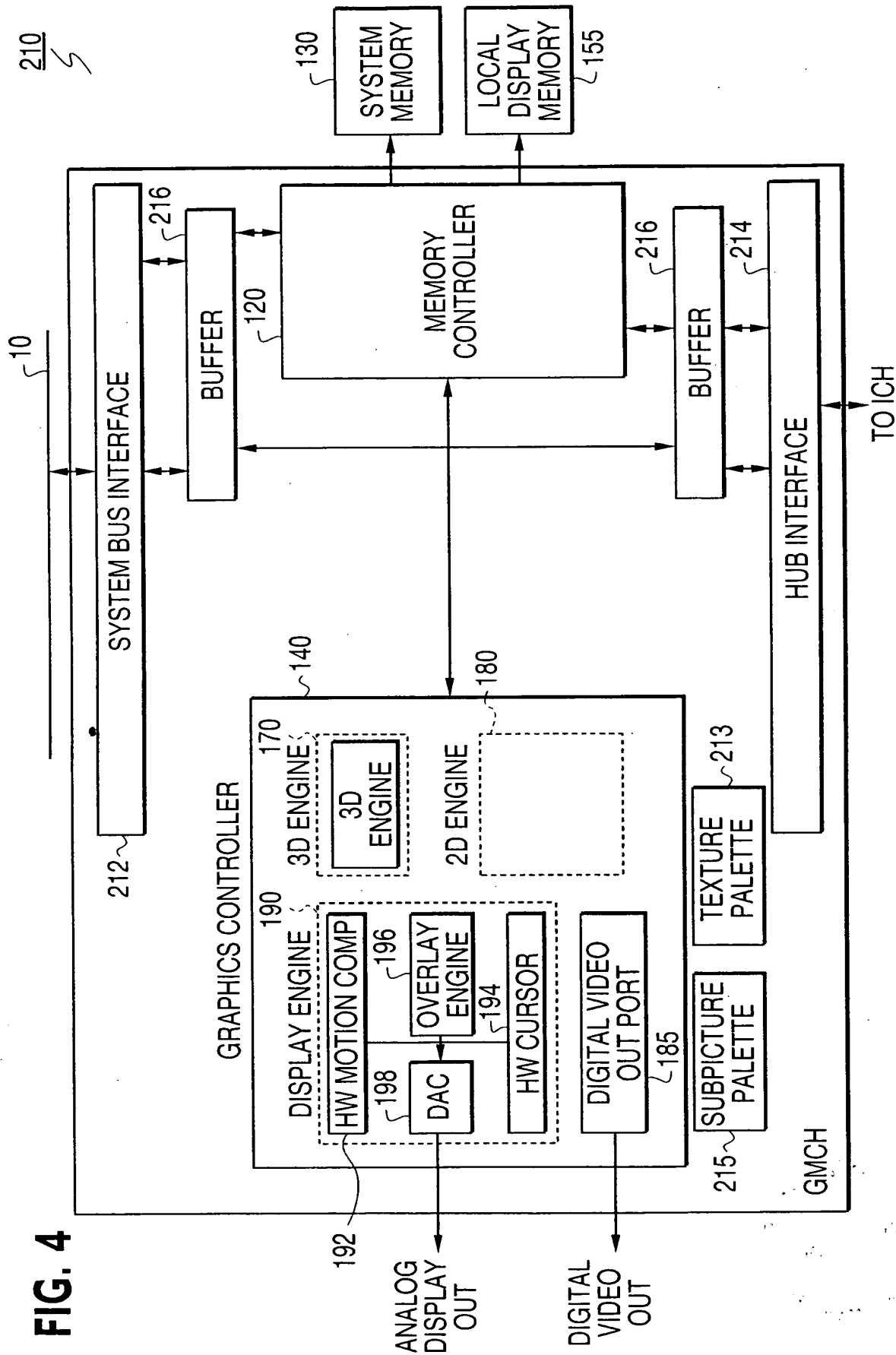


FIG. 5

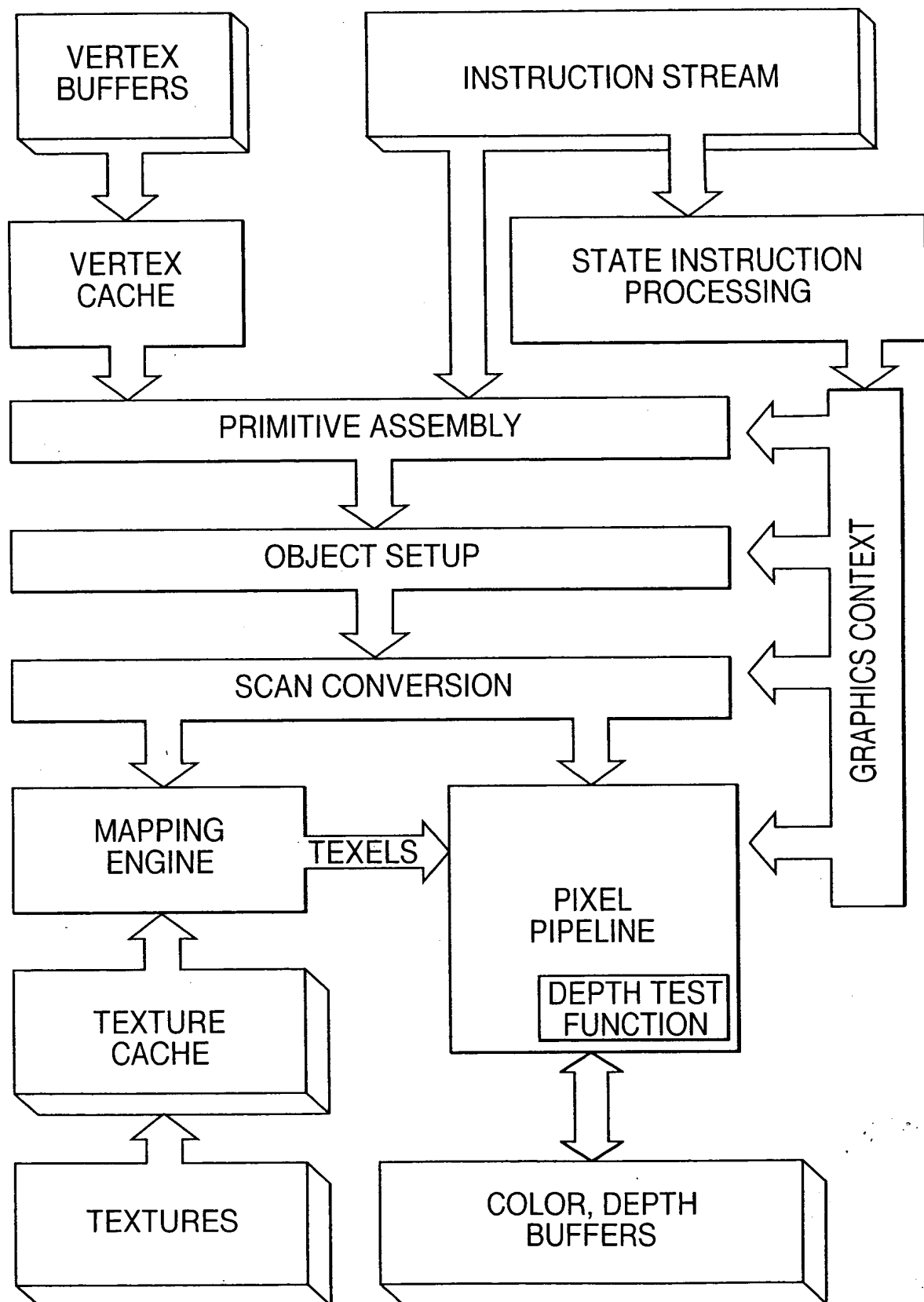


FIG. 6 is a graph of the ratio of the width of the screen to the width of the eye, W/W_{far} , as a function of the distance from the eye to the screen, Z . The curve shows that the ratio increases as the distance Z increases, starting from a value of 1 at $Z=0$ and approaching a value of W/W_{far} as Z approaches W_{far} .

FIG. 6

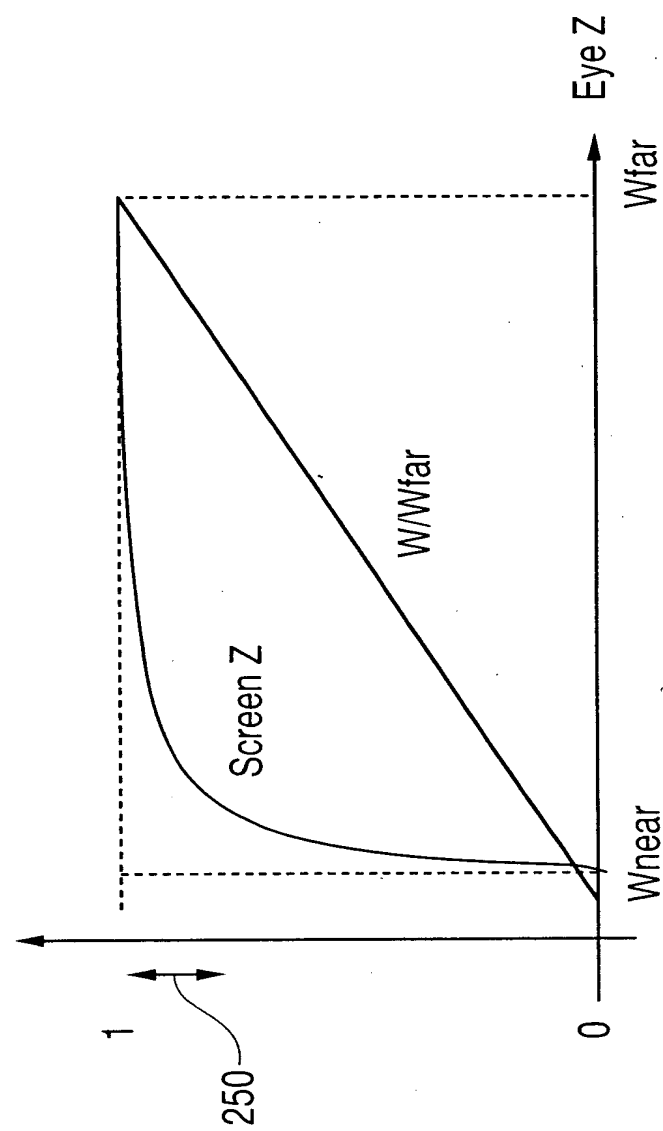


FIG. 7

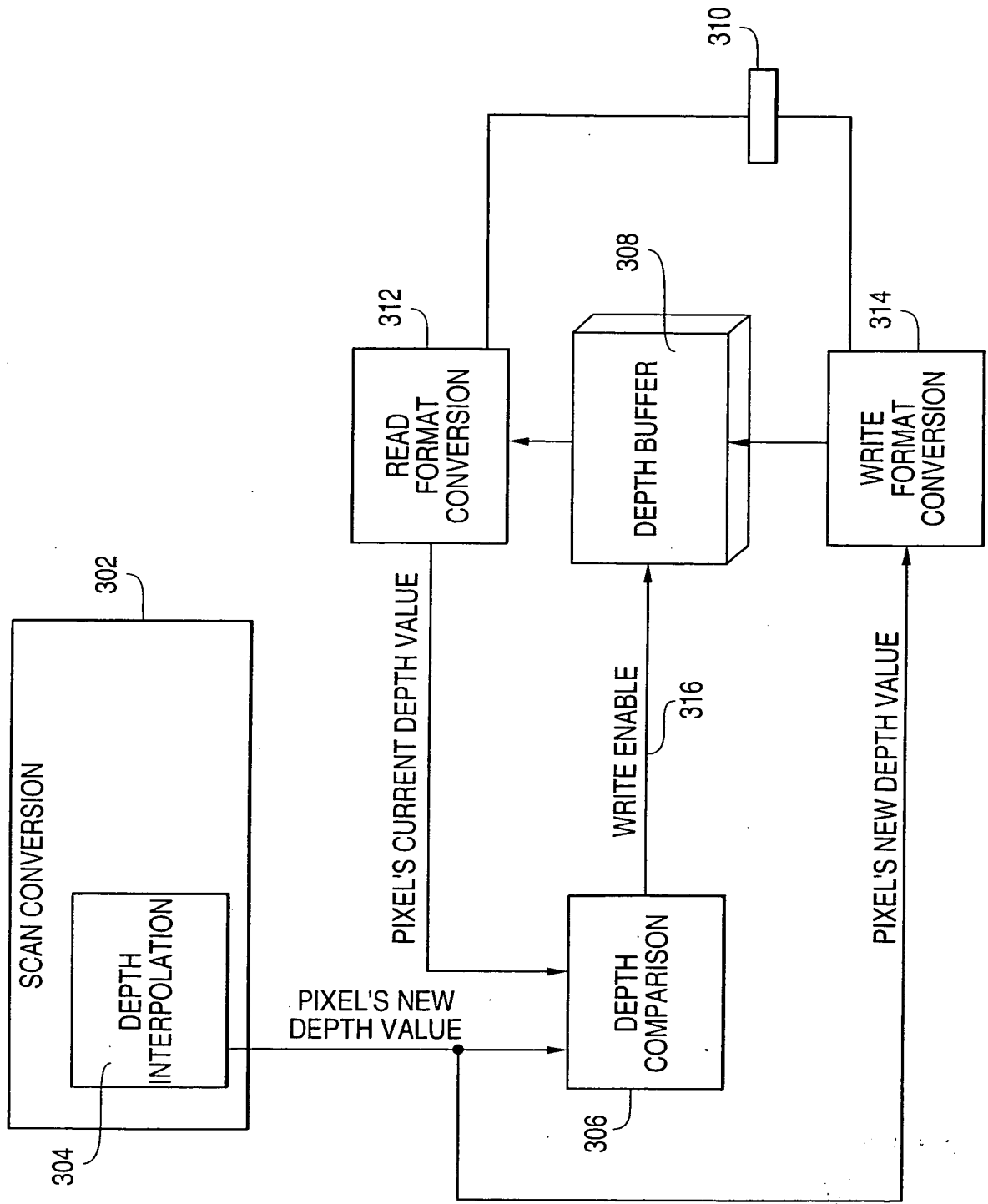
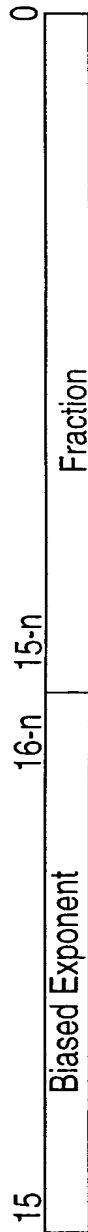


FIG. 8A



Bit	Description
15: 16-n	Biased Exponent: Format: n-bit unsigned biased exponent, where $n = W_{\text{ExponentSelect}}$. The exponent is biased by 2^n .
15-n:0	Fraction: Format: (16-n)-bit fractional portion of the floating point significand.

FIG. 8B

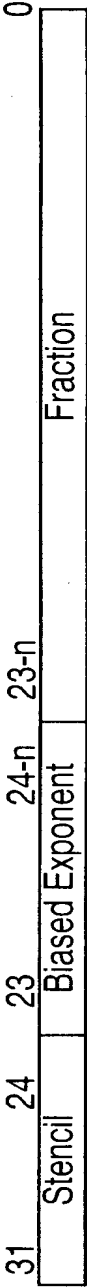


Bit	Description
15:0	Normalized W (W_{Wfar}): Format: U0.16 Range = [0, 1]

FIG. 8C

Biased Exponent (n bits) $\text{exp} = 0.2^{n-1}$	Significand		Represented Value (W_{Wfar}) $1.\text{frac} * 2^{(\text{exp}-2^n)}$
	Integer	Fraction	
	1	frac	

FIG. 9A



Bit	Description
31:24	Stencil: Format: U8 Range = [0,255]
23:24-n	Biased Exponent: Format: n-bit unsigned biased exponent, where $n = W_{\text{ExponentSelect}}$. The exponent is biased by 2^n .
23-n:0	Fraction: Format: (16-n)-bit fractional portion of the floating point significand.

FIG. 9B



Bit	Description
31:24	Stencil: Format: U8 Range = [0,255]
23:0	Normalized W (W/W_{far}): Format: U0.24 Range = [0, 1]